

GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE PNIO'S

I. First Priority Objectives [DCID 1/3(Revised)]

USSR and European Satellites

a. Soviet activities in geodesy, gravimetry, surveying and mapping, and hydrographic charting to improve (a) Soviet location of targets in the US and (b) positioning of attack aircraft and missiles over the USSR. [I.b.]. Particular emphasis will be placed on:

1. Field survey operations pointing to the deployment of missile launch sites which are tied to the Soviet World Geodetic System.

2. Activities in non-Soviet areas related to the establishment of a Soviet World Geodetic System including the use of international organizations to encourage geodetic and geophysical programs and data exchange.

3. Extension of Soviet geodetic system and mapping into peripheral areas to extend the Soviet early warning and defense system, especially against missiles.

4. Uses of satellites for effecting intercontinental geodetic ties.

5. Oceanic hydrographic surveys and ocean bottom topography charting for use in the delineation of precise initial points for positioning Soviet missile-launching submarines.

b. Identification and location of field parties conducting permafrost surveys and studies relative to surface and subsurface missile installation deployment. [I.b.]

c. Identification and location of activities in the Soviet Arctic related to developing Soviet capabilities to use the Arctic as an avenue of approach or base for attack on North America or as a first line of defense against hostile air attack. [I.a., b., c., e., f.]

d. Identification and location of Soviet geological and mining activities that could be related to the concealment of nuclear tests underground. [I.b.]

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e. Identify and locate surveying and mapping agencies, related facilities, and associated personnel relative to the formulating of US collection programs for maps and geodetic and gravimetric data. [I.e.f.]

f. Soviet Antarctic plans and activities in polar exploration and research, particularly as they contribute to Soviet military capabilities in general and to polar operations in particular. Special emphasis will be given to the following: [I.a.,b.,c.,e.,f.,g.]

1. Soviet geodetic, gravimetric surveys, and mapping and hydrographic charting as it contributes to the formulation of the Soviet World Geodetic System.

2. Soviet covert military activities and personnel engaged in Antarctic activities; their significance in subverting the inspection system and non-military use of Antarctica as provided in the Antarctic Treaty.

3. Soviet geomagnetic surveys and associated ionospheric research as it relates to the development of a Soviet capability to induce artificial disruptions of communications (ref. 1958 Argus experiments) in the Northern Hemisphere US early warning systems and anti-missile defense.

4. Indications of Soviet intentions to use Antarctica as an ICBM impact area under ostensibly scientific research.

5. Development of artificial satellite tracking facilities, particularly as they relate to monitoring US reconnaissance satellites, and the development of capabilities to disrupt such satellite operations.

6. Development of a communications and navigation center in Antarctica for Soviet submarine operations in the Southern Hemisphere.

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II. Second Priority Objectives

USSR and European Satellites

a. Soviet intentions and objectives in Antarctic activities to establish the USSR as the pre-eminent power in Antarctica, particularly to orient non-Bloc countries of the Southern Hemisphere toward the Soviet Bloc. [II.b]
Special emphasis is to be placed on:

1. Expanding Sino-Soviet Bloc participation in the administration of the Antarctic Treaty and in the Special Committee for Antarctic Research.

2. Expansion of Soviet whaling as it may cripple economic benefits of nations friendly to the US.

China

b. Chicom topographic and geodetic survey activities suggestive of establishment of missile testing/training ranges and deployment of launching sites. [II.m.]

c. Surveying activities of Soviet engineers in connection with proposed road construction projects in Nepal; in Indonesia. [II.b.]

d. Indications of impact on Chinese Communist economy -- especially transportation facilities -- of resistance in Tibet. [II.j.]

e. Forced relocation of disaffected or potentially dissident population groups within Communist China. [II.j.]

f. Changes in internal administrative boundaries related to party control, economic planning, or military administration. [II.j.]

g. Indications of Chinese Communist strategy, intentions, and plans in connection with border disputes (with India, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan.) [II.i.]

h. Chinese Communist surveying activities in connection with road construction projects in the Himalayan border area. [II.i.]

i. Dispersion/relocation of Chinese industry; location and characteristics of new industrial cities. [II.i.]

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